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(54) Title: USE OF HMG PROTEINS FOR THE PREPARATION OF MEDICAMENTS HAVING CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY (57) Abstract Pharmaceutical compositions containing as the active ingredient a protein of the HMG group, a fragment thereof or a peptide with amino acid sequence corresponding to or derived from the HMG sequence are described.		

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USE OF HMG PROTEINS FOR THE PREPARATION OF
MEDICAMENTS HAVING CYTOTOXIC ACTIVITY

The present invention refers to the use of HMG proteins for the preparation of medicaments having cytotoxic activity.

The invention further concerns peptides having amino acid sequence corresponding or homologous to the amino terminus region of HMG proteins.

5 The HMG proteins, also known as High Mobility Group proteins, belong to a family of highly conserved nucleoproteins associated to chromatin and involved in the regulation processes of gene expression.

Therapeutic uses of HMG proteins, (hereinafter HMG) have never been described. The most studied HMG proteins include the HMG-I and HMG-1
10 proteins.

A number of different Authors have recently reported more and more complex roles for HMG: for instance, Jayarama et al., Genes Dev.1998, 12(4):462-472 disclosed the role of HMG-I as activator of the p53 protein.

Zappavigna et al., The Embo J, 15(18), 16/9/1996, make the hypothesis
15 that the HMG-I proteins are co-factors in the transcriptional activation mediated by products coded by the family of HOX genes.

Falciala et al., J. Cell. Biol. 1997, 137(1), 19-26 report that HMG-I is not associated in a stable way with somatic cells chromosomes, differently from Histone H1.

20 Passalacqua et al., FEBS Lett. 1997, 400(3),275-9 show that erythroleucemic murine cells accumulate HMG-I on the outer cell surface.

It has now been found that the HMG proteins or peptides derived from the sequences thereof induce in the serum of animals and humans a cytotoxic antibody response against tumor cells.

25 Said antibody response, mainly mediated by type G and M

immunoglobulins (IgG and IgM), involves significant therapeutic effects on neoplastic diseases, particularly in the treatment of carcinomas and adenocarcinomas.

5 It has also been found that the domain of HMG which is mainly responsible for the induction of the cytotoxic antibody response is situated at the N-terminus of the HMG proteins.

The invention provides therefore pharmaceutical compositions containing as the active ingredient a protein of the HMG group, a fragment thereof or a peptide with amino acid sequence corresponding to or derived
10 from the HMG sequence.

Preferred HMG proteins include mammalian HMG-I and HMG-1 proteins.

Preferably, the fragment comprises the N-terminus sequence and the peptide has sequence corresponding or derived from the N-terminus sequence of HMG.

15 The term "HMG-I protein" or " HMG-1 proteins" refers to any non-histone chromosomal protein with an homology of at least 70%, preferably higher than 80%, and even more preferably higher than 90%, with the sequences of human HMG-I reported in the SWISS-PROT data-base under accession number P17096 or with the sequences of human HMG-1 reported
20 in the SWISS-PROT data-base under accession number P09429 respectively.

The invention also refers to HMG mutants obtained by addition, deletions or conservative substitutions of amino acids . Said mutants may be obtained, for example, by site-directed mutagenesis methods.

The HMG which may be used according to the invention may be of
25 different origin, preferably of mammalian origin, for instance of man, goat, mouse, pig, rabbit, rat.

The term" peptide having amino acid sequence corresponding to or derived from the sequence of HMG protein" refers to a peptide having from

10 to 40 amino acids, preferably from 10 to 30 amino acids and more preferably from 10 to 25 amino acids, with sequence having homology of at least 70%, and preferably higher than 80%, with the HMG sequences as defined above.

5 The peptide 1-19 of HMG-I is commercially available from Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Santa Cruz, CA, USA.

 The invention refers also to the peptides different from that above reported, and to the mono- or polyclonal antibodies recognising said peptides and HMG. Said antibodies may be used in therapy or in diagnostic and
10 immunohistochemical methods.

 The HMG may be prepared by conventional extractive or recombinant DNA methods. The genes coding for HMG are in fact mostly known and may be inserted into suitable expression vectors for prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells.

15 The peptides of the invention may be prepared by conventional methods of peptide synthesis, both in solid and in homogeneous phase. The peptides of the invention may also be stabilised versus the metabolic degradation, e.g. versus proteases, by means of conventional methods. These methods rely on the use of non-natural D-amino acids, retro inverted bonds or substitutions on
20 the terminal NH₂ or COOH groups or on other groups of the sequence amino acids.

 The peptides of the invention may also be inserted into the sequence of known proteins, for example albumin, to give chimeric proteins having desired stability, pharmacokinetic and carrier properties.

25 The amino acid sequences may also be changed by means of conservative amino acid substitutions, such as that disclosed in H. Neurath and R.L. Hill "The Proteins", Academic Press, N. Y., USA, 1979.

 Alternatively, the peptides may be obtained by means of recombinant

DNA methods. To this aim, suitable DNA sequences, obtained by synthesis or by PCR methods using suitable primers on HMG-I gene sequences, are inserted into expression vectors for prokaryotic or eukaryotic cells, according to known methods.

5 For the intended therapeutic uses, HMG, their fragments or peptides will be administered suitably formulated in pharmaceutical composition, for example as reported in "Remington's Pharmaceutical Sciences Handbook", Mack Publishing Company, New York, U.S.A..

10 The compositions of the invention will contain an effective amount of the peptides (or the derivatives thereof and the chemeric proteins), for instance from 0.1 to 100 mg of peptide, and they will be administered preferably by the parenteral route, in particular by the subcutaneous or intramuscular routes. The daily amount will obviously depend on different factors, like severity of the disease, weight, sex and age of the patient, and it
15 will be determined on the basis of the toxicological, pharmacokinetic and pharmacodynamic properties of each single peptide or derivative thereof.

Generally the peptide daily dosage will be comprised between 10 and 1500 μ mol per Kg of body weight and the treatment will be maintained for a long time. Also other administration route can be used, for example the oral
20 route using liposome formulations or other techniques known for the administration of peptides or proteins by the gastroenteric route, as described in WO93/25583.

It is also possible the sublingual administration, using granules or solutions to be dosed as drops. In such a case, the doses of HMG or peptides
25 may also be remarkably lowered since it has been noticed that it is possible to obtain a marked efficacy through this administration route.

The invention is described in more detail in the following Example.

EXAMPLE

50-60 days old female rats were treated with 30 mg of dimethylbenzanthracene (DMBA) by gastric probe, divided in three administrations separated by a seven days period. The tumors may be detected after 50-80 days.

Ninety rats were randomly divided into three groups and treated once a week for three consecutive weeks with HMG-I (30 µg/rat), with the 1-19 peptide (50 µg/rat) (Santa Cruz Biotechnology, Inc.) or with saline solution (0.5 ml/rat).

At the start of treatment, the rats weighed 170-200 g; every 7 days, the size of the tumors was measured by means of a caliber and the physical condition and the weight of the rats were checked.

At the end of the test, one week after the last injection, the animals were sacrificed by decapitation after ketamine hydrochloride anesthesia. The tumors were removed and subjected to microscopic examination. The obtained results are reported in the following Table.

HMG-I and the 1-19 peptide clearly slow down the tumor growth in comparison to the control.

The statistical analysis of the obtained data show a significant difference between control and treated groups, the latter giving comparable results.

Tumor growth in rats treated with HMG-I (30 µg/rat) and peptide 1-19 (50 µg /ml).

	Group	Mean area of the tumor at the following treatment day (cm ²)			
		0	7	14	21
25	Controls	ND	1,7±0,9	3,1±1,3	4,0±1,8
	HMG-I	ND	0,7±0,2	1,1±0,7	1,2±0,7
	Peptide 1-19	ND	0,9±10,8	1,4±0,9	1,5±0,8

CLAIMS

1. Pharmaceutical compositions containing as the active ingredient a protein of the HMG group, a fragment thereof or a peptide with amino acid sequence
5 corresponding to or derived from the HMG sequences.
2. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 1 containing as the active ingredient mammalian HMG-I or HMG-1 proteins.
3. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 2, containing HMG-I or HMG-1 of human origin or from mouse, rat, rabbit or pig .
- 10 4. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 1, containing an N-terminal fragment of HMG-I or HMG-1.
5. Pharmaceutical compositions according to claim 1 containing a peptide having from 10 to 40 amino acids with amino acid sequence homologous for at least 70 % to the sequence of HMG group.
- 15 6. Peptides having from 10 to 40 amino acids with amino acid sequence homologous for at least 70 % with the sequence of HMG-I proteins, other than peptide 1-19 of HMG-I.
7. Use of a protein of the HMG group, a fragment thereof or a peptide with amino acid sequence corresponding to or derived from the HMG sequence for
20 the preparation of anti-tumor medicaments.
8. Mono- or polyclonal antibodies recognising HMG or the peptides of claim 6.
9. Use of the antibodies of claim 8 for the preparation of cytotoxic and anti-tumor medicaments.